




# Talking about COVID-19 Vaccines

June 17, 2021

# Housekeeping

- **How to Ask Questions**

- Click on the  icon found at the bottom part of your screen
- A box will open where you can type in questions, comments, indicate sound problems, etc.
- Use this throughout the webinar to ask questions

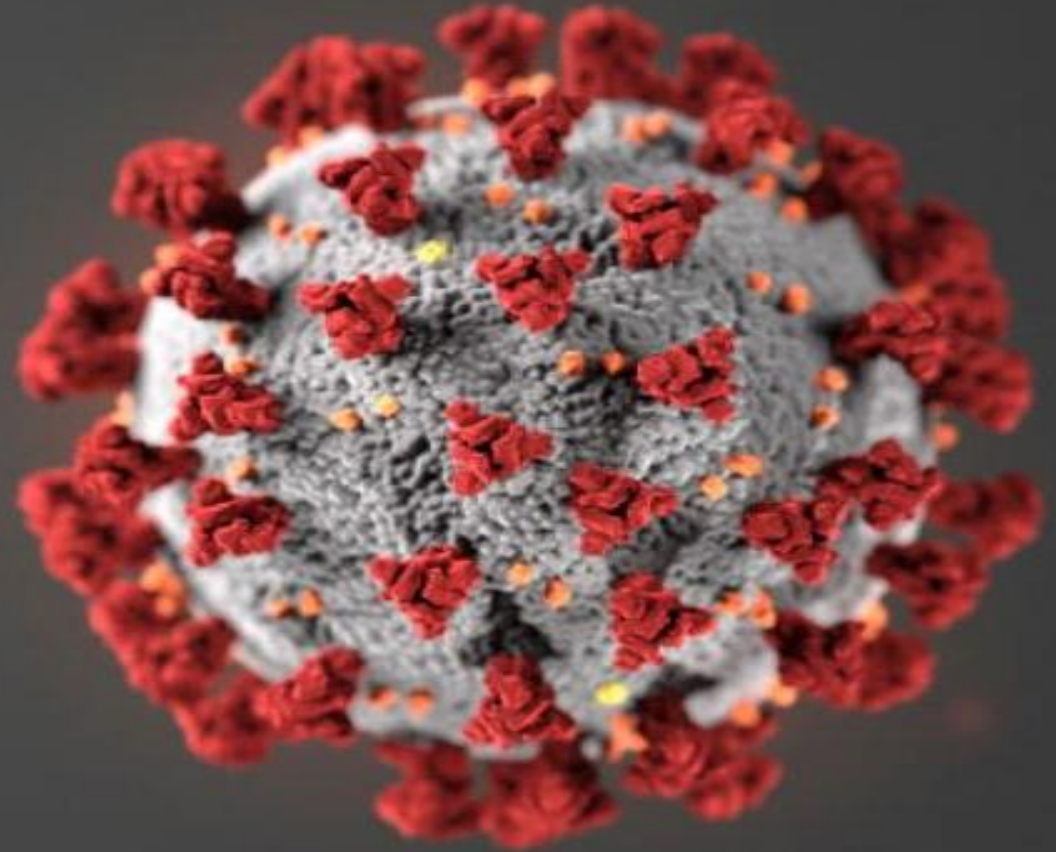
- **Slides & Recording**

- This webinar is being recorded and a link as well as slides will be emailed out through our listserv as well as posted on our website at: [www.michigan.gov/COVIDvaccineprovider](http://www.michigan.gov/COVIDvaccineprovider)

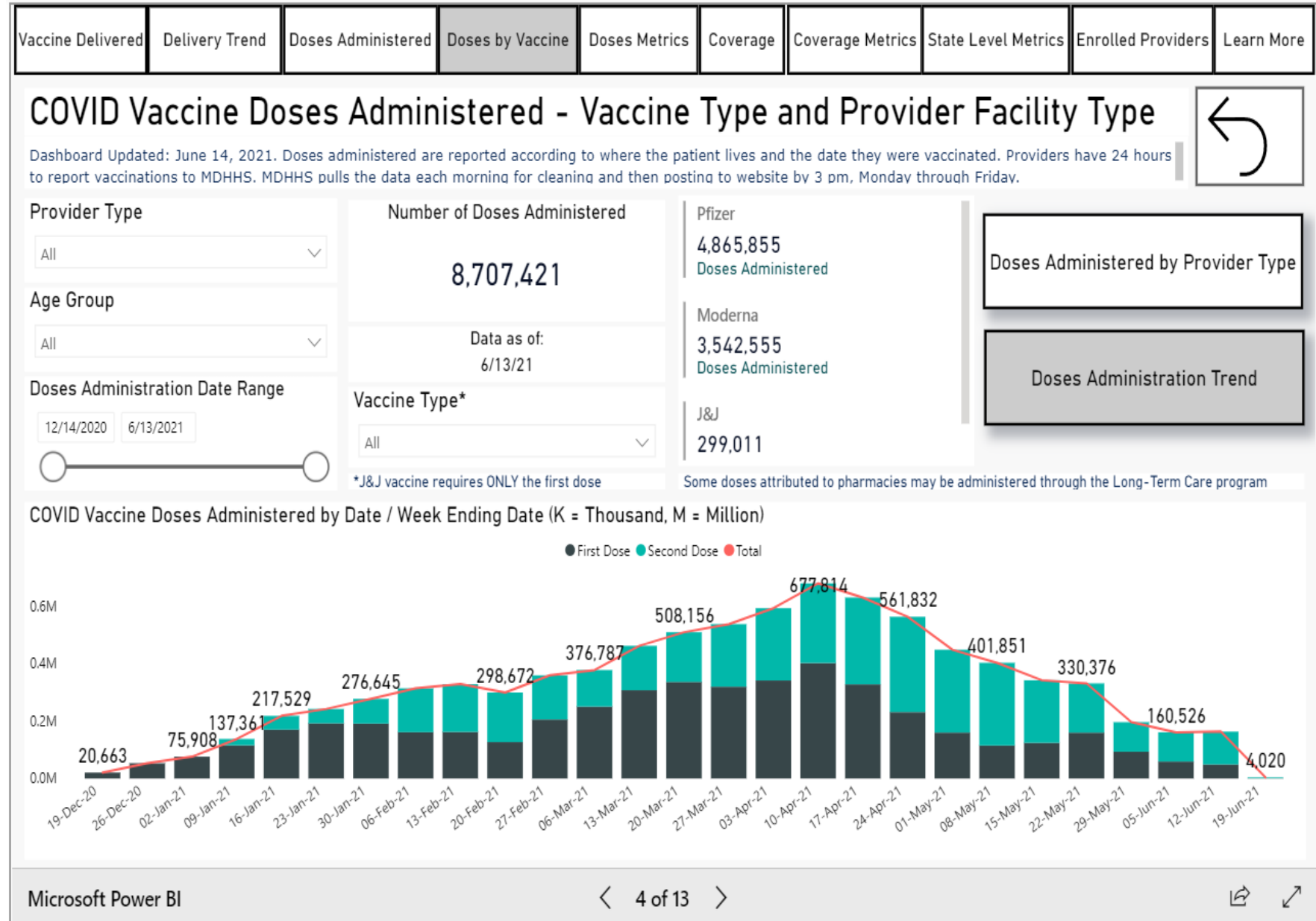
# Topics Covered

- Trends in Doses Administered
- Vaccine Hesitancy
- Communication Strategies
- COVID-19 Vaccine FAQs
- Resources

# Trends in COVID-19 Vaccine Doses Administered



# MDHHS COVID-19 Vaccine Dashboard

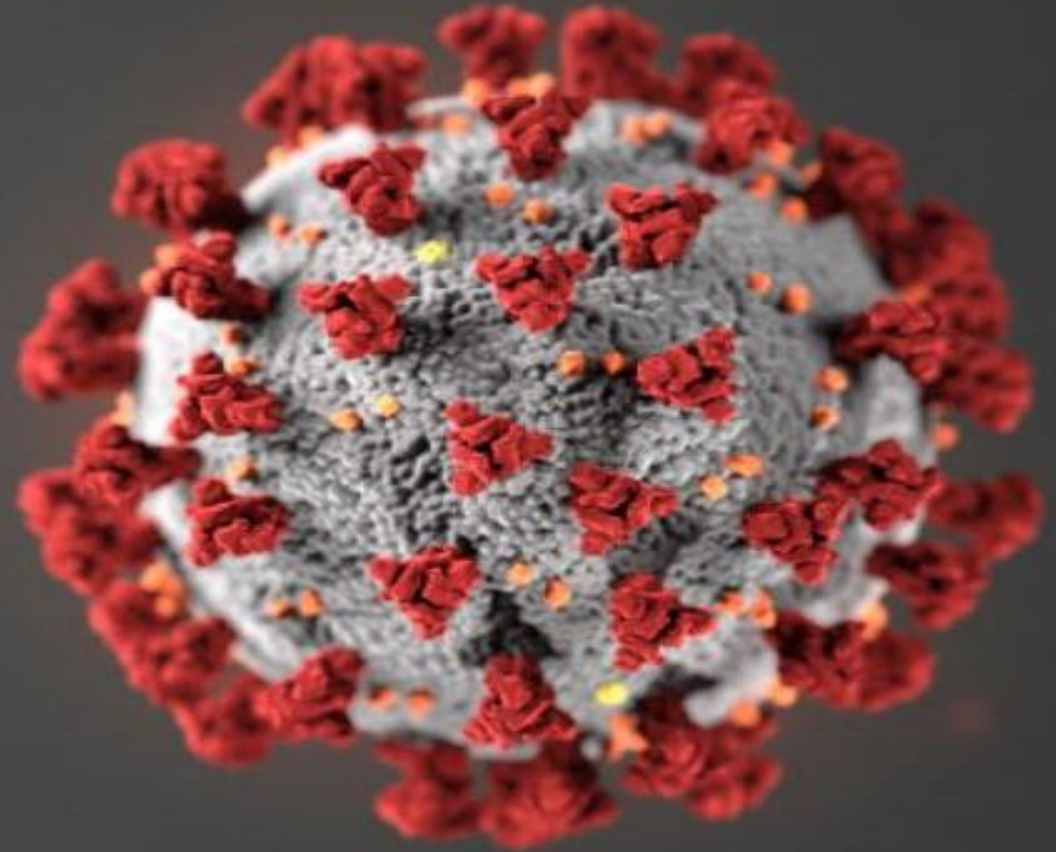


# Why a Decrease in Doses Administered?

- Increased Vaccine Hesitancy
  - Full transparency-myocarditis, TTS
- Decrease in Disease Incidence
  - Cases have dropped significantly
    - 608.8 daily/million (April 1, 2021) to 18 daily/million (June 13, 2021)<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>MI Safe Start Map: <https://www.mistartmap.info/?mostRecent=0>

# Focus on COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy



# What is Vaccine Hesitancy

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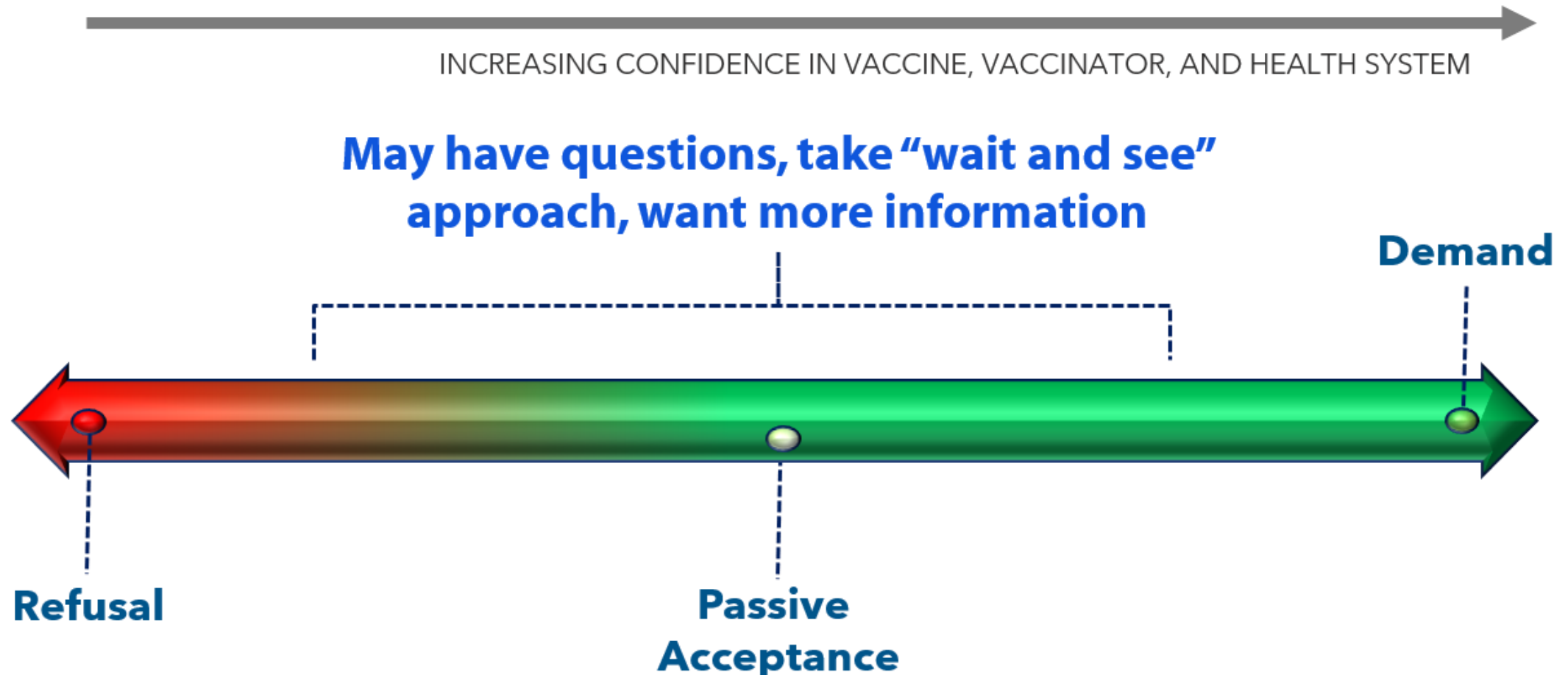
- Refers to the delay in acceptance or refusal of vaccines despite availability of vaccine services
- Is complex and context specific varying across time, place, and vaccines
- Is influenced by factors such as complacency, convenience, and confidence

“Vaccine hesitancy: Definition, scope and determinants” Vaccine. Volume 33(4). 14, August 2015

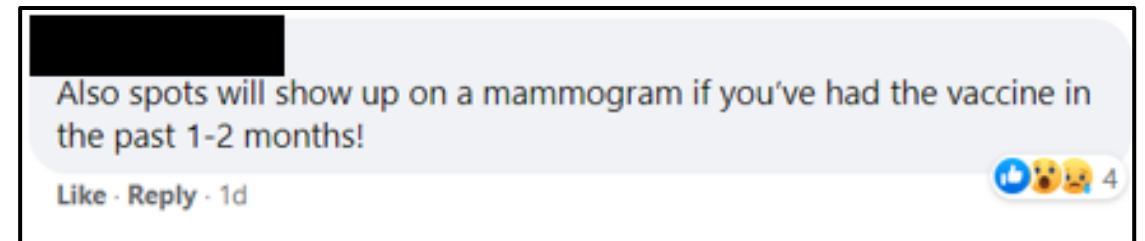
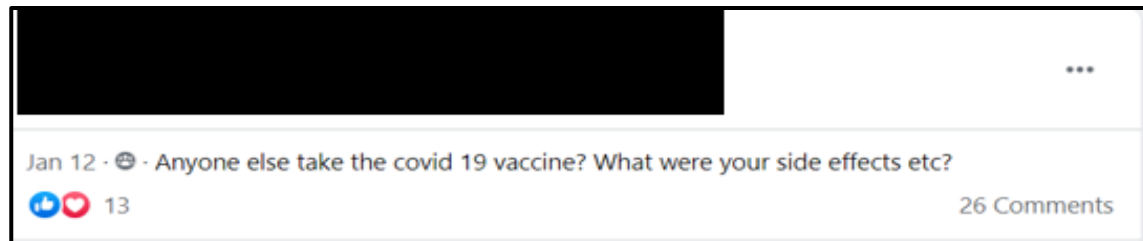
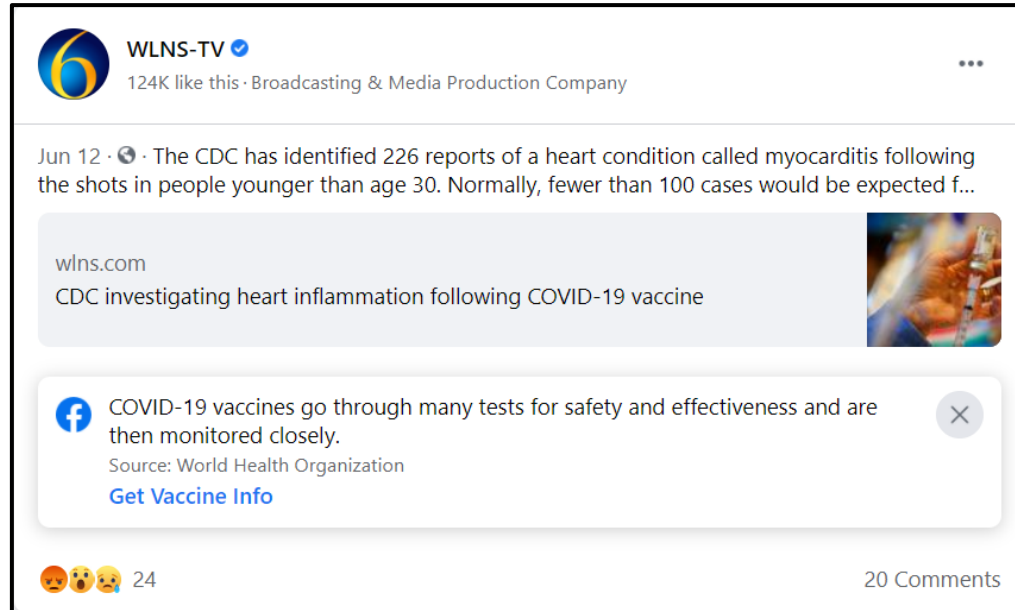
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264410X15005009?via%3Dihub>



# Willingness to Accept a Vaccine Falls on a Continuum



# Social Media—A Big Role Player in Misinformation



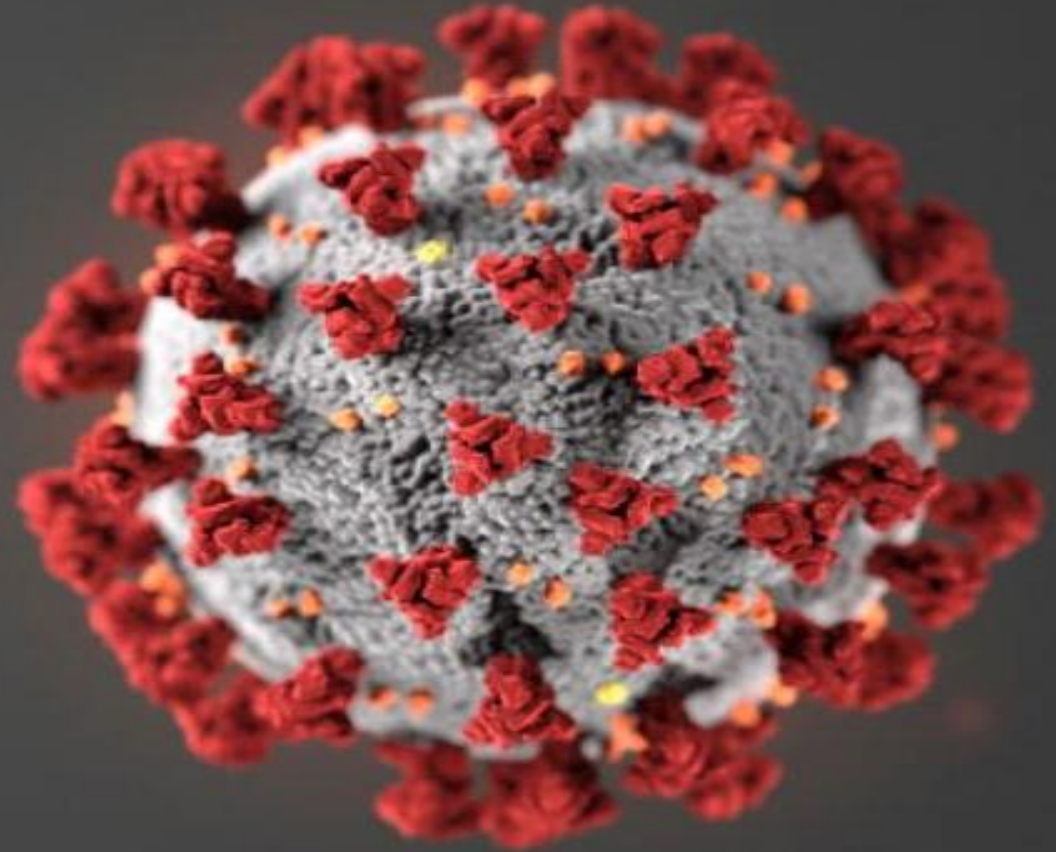
Internet has become an essential source of information including social networks where individuals can share their personal experiences of vaccination

# Concerns Surrounding COVID-19 Vaccination

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- Safety (ingredients, anaphylaxis, TTS, myocarditis, fertility etc.)
- Efficacy (95% vs 72%, variants)
- Doesn't have full FDA approval
- Natural immunity and therefore do not need vaccination
- Rushed development
- Unknown potential long-term side effects

# Communication Strategies



# 5c's to Target Vaccine Hesitancy

## 1. **Confidence:** safety and efficacy

- Engage in transparent dialogue that respects people's concerns and acknowledges uncertainty

## 2. **Complacency:** perception of low risk and disease severity

- Address through repeated risk communication. Emphasize the greater societal benefits of population level immunity and the protection it offers to those vulnerable, their families and friends

## 3. **Convenience:** barriers and access

- Well planned and convenient vaccination delivery (easy to reach location and attention to financial cost)

## 4. **Communication:** sources of information

- Genuine transparent dialogue backed by community engagement is required to address the public's concerns and build confidence

## 5. **Context:** socio-demographic characteristics

- Consider factors such as systemic racism and access barriers which may lead to low vaccine uptake in some groups

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/01410768211018951>



**Build Trust**



**Empower Healthcare Personnel**



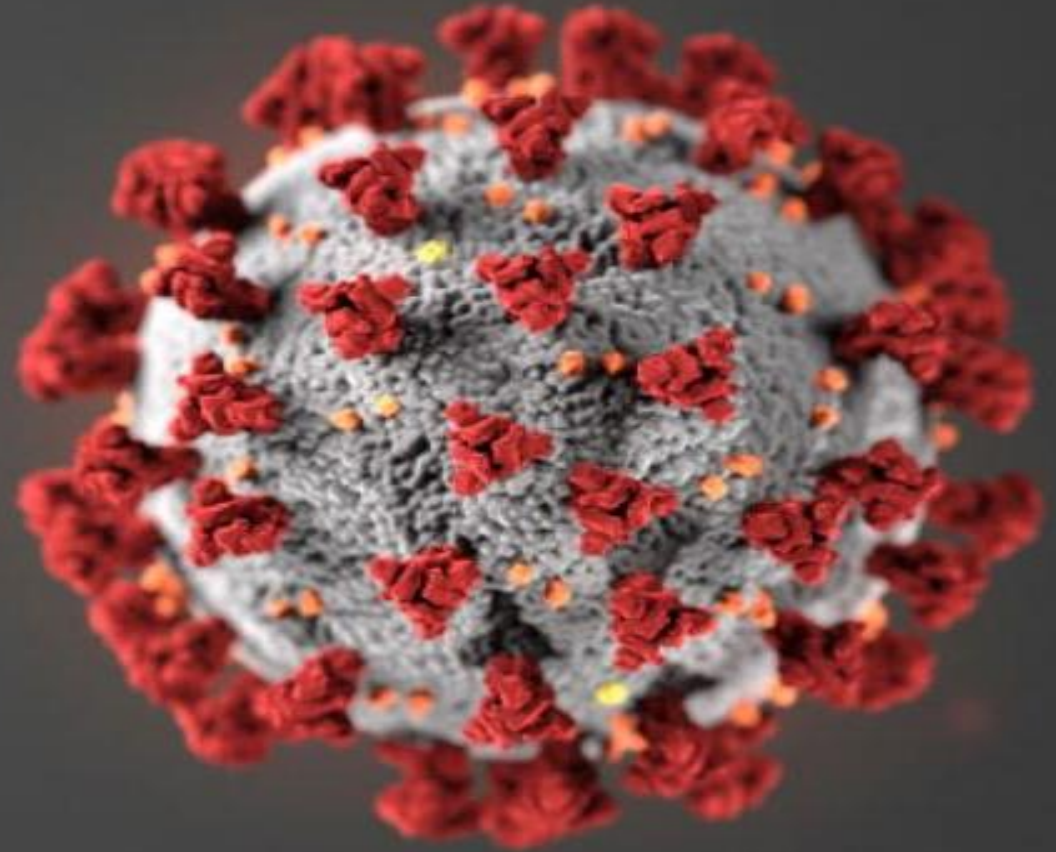
**Engage Communities & Individuals**

# CDC Strategy to Reinforce Confidence in COVID-19 Vaccines

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/vaccinate-with-confidence/strategy.html>



# COVID-19 Vaccine FAQs



**NO!** Vaccine shedding is the term used to describe the release or discharge of any of the vaccine components in or outside of the body. Vaccine shedding can only occur when a vaccine contains a weakened version of the virus. None of the vaccines authorized for use in the United States contain a live virus.

<https://www.chop.edu/news/feature-article-viral-shedding-and-covid-19-what-can-and-can-t-happen>

**Do any of the  
COVID-19 vaccines  
authorized for use  
in the United  
States shed or  
release any of  
their components?**



Since April 2021, increased cases of myocarditis and pericarditis have been reported in the United States after mRNA COVID-19 vaccination (Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna), particularly in adolescents and young adults. There has not been a similar reporting pattern observed after receipt of the Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine (Johnson & Johnson).

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and its partners are actively investigating reports of myocarditis and pericarditis occurring after mRNA COVID-19 vaccination, particularly in adolescents and young adults.

CDC continues to recommend COVID-19 vaccination for everyone 12 years of age and older given the greater risk of other serious complications related to COVID-19, such as hospitalization, multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C), or death.

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) is holding an emergency meeting Friday, June 18<sup>th</sup> to discuss further the risk of myocarditis and COVID-19 vaccination.

CDC Clinical Considerations: Myocarditis and Pericarditis

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/myocarditis.html>

**Is it safe for my  
teen to get the  
COVID-19 vaccine  
given the stories  
about myocarditis?**

People with severe allergies to a COVID-19 vaccine ingredient or a previous dose of COVID-19 vaccine should not get that type of COVID-19 vaccine (mRNA or adenovirus-based).

People with immediate allergic reactions to an injectable medication can most often get the COVID-19 vaccine; however, they should remain at the site where they were vaccinated for 30 minutes of observation, instead of the 15 minutes that the general public is recommended to wait.

People who have had an anaphylactic reaction to anything else (medications, foods, bees, etc.) are allowed to get the COVID-19 vaccine but should remain at the site where the injection was given for 30 minutes, instead of the 15 minutes that the general population are recommended to wait.

<https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/making-vaccines/prevent-covid>

**If a person has an allergic reaction to a food or medication, can they get the vaccine?**

While children and teens may not be as likely to get severely ill from COVID-19, it can still happen and, in fact, the average age of those hospitalized has been decreasing, particularly since the oldest members of our communities have been vaccinated. Parents and teens should consider the following:

- Hospitalization rates among this age group have been increasing
- Conditions such as obesity, asthma, and developmental delay, as well as other pre-existing conditions, increase the chance for hospitalization
- More than 125 adolescents and teens between 12 and 17 years of age have died from COVID-19, putting COVID-19 as one of the top 10 causes of death in this age group
- As of the beginning of May 2021, more than 3,700 cases of multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) have been diagnosed. MIS-C can affect heart function, and about 1 or 2 of 100 children with this condition have died
- This age group can also transmit the infection to more vulnerable family and community members, such as those who are unable to get the vaccine

<https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/making-vaccines/prevent-covid>

**Why do kids need the COVID-19 vaccine since they don't get that sick if they are infected?**

**NO!** Neither the mRNA (Moderna and Pfizer) nor adenovirus (J&J/Janssen and AstraZeneca) vaccines contain live virus. Each of these contain a single gene from the virus that causes COVID-19. The gene instructs our cells to make the protein, but no other proteins from the virus are made, so the whole virus particles are never present. In this manner, people who were vaccinated cannot shed, or spread, the virus to other people.

<https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/making-vaccines/prevent-covid>

**Do the COVID-19 vaccines contain live virus?**

The history of vaccines shows that delayed effects following vaccination can occur. But when they do, these effects tend to happen within two months of vaccination, as we have seen with oral polio, yellow fever, flu, MMR, and replication-defective adenovirus vectored COVID-19 vaccines.

Because of the knowledge gained with other vaccines, the FDA required companies making COVID-19 vaccines to follow trial participants for a minimum of eight weeks before they could submit their data for approval of an EUA.

In addition, the participants in the vaccine trials continue to be followed even though the vaccines have been authorized for use.

<https://www.chop.edu/news/long-term-side-effects-covid-19-vaccine>

**What are the  
expected long term  
side effects of  
COVID-19 vaccines?**

**NO!** The COVID-19 vaccine will not affect fertility.

Confusion arose when a false report stated that the spike protein on the coronavirus was similar to the spike protein found on the placenta. And upon hearing this, some people started to believe that as your body creates antibodies against the spike protein through vaccination, it might also attack the similar spike protein found on the placenta.

Fortunately, the fact is that these two proteins share only a small stretch of amino acids, which means they aren't similar enough to be confused for one another. Our body's antibodies know what to look for.

Additionally, the COVID-19 vaccine is processed near the injection site, so it cannot cause hormonal or other biological changes that would be expected to affect either male or female infertility.

<https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/making-vaccines/prevent-covid>

**Does the COVID-19 vaccine cause fertility issues?**

**YES!** People who had COVID-19 are recommended to get the vaccine after they have recovered. The vaccine trials included people who were previously infected with SARS-CoV-2, and the vaccine was found to be safe. Because we do not know how long antibodies last after infection and a small number of people have had more severe second bouts of infection, the vaccine can be beneficial in boosting a person's existing immunity from infection.

Early data suggest that individuals who were previously infected may only need a single dose of the mRNA vaccines; however, the CDC has not changed its recommendations at this time because the data need to be confirmed in larger groups of individuals.

<https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/making-vaccines/prevent-covid>

**If you had the virus, do you still need the vaccine?**

In the U.S. women between 30 and 49 years of age have most often been affected by this condition compared with other groups; however, both men and women between 18 to 64 years of age have been affected.

Data regarding the race of all affected in the U.S. have not been shared, but at the time of the pause, those which were known were White. With this said, a large percentage of the recipients of the J&J vaccine at the time of the pause had also been White (about 63%), so there is no reason to think that people of other races would be exempt from this side effect.

<https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/making-vaccines/prevent-covid>

**Are some people  
at higher risk of  
having the clotting  
after the J & J  
vaccine?**



**NO!** Receiving a COVID-19 vaccine will not make you magnetic, including at the site of vaccination which is usually your arm. COVID-19 vaccines do not contain ingredients that can produce an electromagnetic field at the site of your injection. All COVID-19 vaccines are free from metals such as iron, nickel, cobalt, lithium, and rare earth alloys, as well as any manufactured products such as microelectronics, electrodes, carbon nanotubes, and nanowire semiconductors. In addition, the typical dose for a COVID-19 vaccine is less than a milliliter, which is not enough to allow magnets to be attracted to your vaccination site even if the vaccine was filled with a magnetic metal.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/facts.html>

**Can receiving a  
COVID-19 vaccine  
cause you to be  
magnetic?**

**This is TRUE!** The COVID-19 vaccines that have been authorized for use were authorized under an emergency use authorization (EUA). An EUA facilitates the availability and use of medical countermeasures (biologic products-such as vaccines, drugs, devices) needed during public health emergencies.

An EUA requires the submission of less safety data during an emergency than they otherwise would submit when seeking full approval. In this case, companies tracked volunteers for about two months after vaccination.

For an EUA to be issued for a vaccine, for which there is adequate manufacturing information to ensure quality and consistency, FDA must determine that the known and potential benefits outweigh the known and potential risks of the vaccine.

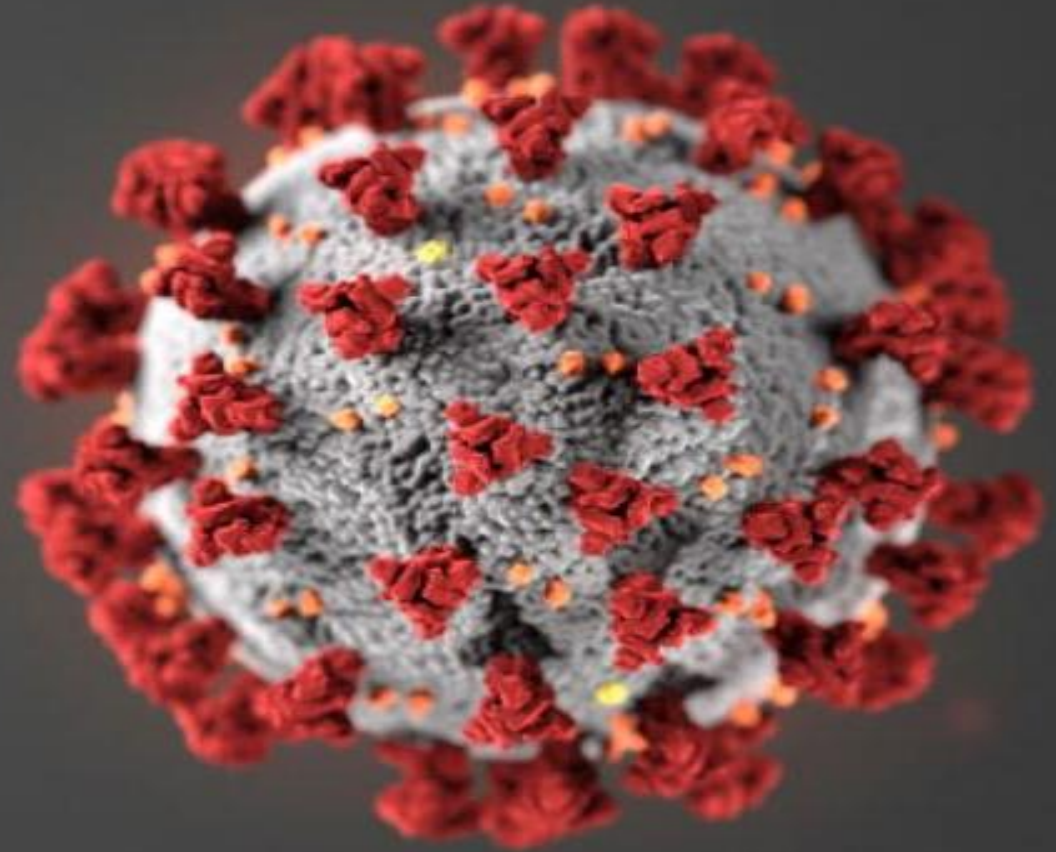
To get full approval, known as a Biologics License, companies need to submit six months of data.

Both Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna have applied to the FDA for full approval.

<https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization>

**The COVID-19 vaccine does not have full FDA approval.**

# Resources



# CDC Vaccinate with Confidence Resources



## Vaccinate with **Confidence** *Strategy to Reinforce Confidence in Covid-19 Vaccines*



### Vaccinate with Confidence COVID-19 Vaccines Strategy



#### Build Trust

Share clear, complete, and accurate messages about [COVID-19 vaccines](#) and take visible actions to build trust in the vaccine, the vaccinator, and the system in coordination with federal, state, and local agencies and partners.

#### Action Steps:

- Communicate transparently about the process for [authorizing](#)  , approving, [making recommendations](#) for, [monitoring the safety of](#), [distributing](#)  , allocating, and [administering](#) COVID-19 vaccines, including [data handling](#).
- Provide regular updates on: [benefits](#), [safety](#), [side effects](#) and [effectiveness](#); clearly communicate what is not known.
- [Proactively address](#) and mitigate the spread and harm of misinformation via social media platforms, partners, and trusted messengers.

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/vaccinate-with-confidence/strategy.html>

## How to talk about COVID-19 vaccines with friends and family

Updated Apr. 27, 2021

[Languages](#) ▼

[Print](#)

### Listen to their questions with empathy

COVID-19 vaccines are new, and it's normal for people to have questions about them. The sheer amount of information—and misinformation—about COVID-19 vaccines can be overwhelming to anyone. You can help by listening without judgement and identifying the root of their concerns.

Acknowledge their emotions so they know they have been heard. For example, you can say, "It sounds like you are stressed at work and home, and concerns about the vaccine are another source of stress. That's really tough."



<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/talk-about-vaccines.html>

# CDC Myths and Facts

## COVID-19

- Your Health
- Vaccines
- Cases & Data
- Work & School
- Healthcare Workers
- Health Depts
- Science
- More

### Vaccines

- Getting Your Vaccine
- Types of Vaccines Available
- Possible Side Effects
- After You're Fully Vaccinated
- Safety & Monitoring
- Effectiveness
- About COVID-19 Vaccines
  - Key Things to Know
  - Myths & Facts
  - Talking about Vaccines
  - Benefits of Getting Vaccinated
  - Frequently Asked Questions

## Myths and Facts about COVID-19 Vaccines

Updated June 3, 2021 Languages Print


Now that there are authorized and recommended COVID-19 vaccines in the United States, accurate vaccine information is critical and can help stop common myths and rumors.

**How do I know which COVID-19 vaccine information are accurate?**

It can be difficult to know which sources of information you can trust. Before considering vaccine information on the Internet, check that the information comes from a credible source and is updated on a regular basis. Learn more about [finding credible vaccine information](#).

### Can receiving a COVID-19 vaccine cause you to be magnetic?

**No.** Receiving a COVID-19 vaccine will not make you magnetic, including at the site of vaccination which is usually your arm. COVID-19 vaccines do not contain ingredients that can produce an electromagnetic field at the site of your injection. All COVID-19 vaccines are free from metals such as iron, nickel, cobalt, lithium, and rare earth alloys, as well as any manufactured products such as microelectronics, electrodes, carbon nanotubes, and nanowire semiconductors. In addition, the typical dose for a COVID-19 vaccine is less than a milliliter, which is not enough to allow magnets to be attracted to your vaccination site even if the vaccine was filled with a magnetic metal.



<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/facts.html>

# Children's Hospital of Philadelphia COVID-19 Q & A



- FIND A DOCTOR
- DEPARTMENTS
- CONDITIONS
- LOCATIONS
- YOUR VISIT
- MAKE A GIFT

## Questions and Answers about COVID-19 Vaccines

On this page, you will find answers to some of the most common questions people are asking about COVID-19 disease and vaccines. Just click on the question of interest and the answer will appear below it.

Can't find what you're looking for?

1. [Check the "Archived COVID-19 Questions" page.](#)
2. [Ask your COVID-19 vaccine questions here.](#)

You can also find information related to COVID-19 on our printable Q&A, "[COVID-19 mRNA vaccines: What you should know](#)" (also available in [Spanish](#) and [Japanese](#)) and our "[Look at Each Vaccine: COVID-19 Vaccine](#)" webpage.

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VACCINE EDUCATION CENTER

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VEC MAIN MENU

ABOUT THIS SECTION

<https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/making-vaccines/prevent-covid>



# COVID-19



In these short videos, Dr. Paul Offit, Director of the Vaccine Education Center at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, answers common questions about COVID-19 and the vaccines. The video series can also be accessed through a [YouTube playlist](#).

- [Did the FDA Approve the COVID-19 Vaccines?](#)

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VACCINE EDUCATION  
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Children's Hospital of Philadelphia  
Short Education Videos by Dr. Paul Offit

<https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/resources/vaccine-videos-and-dvds/covid-19>



# Spread *Hope* NOT COVID

## COVID-19 Vaccine Questions and Answers for Parents

May 13, 2021

In the five months since COVID-19 vaccines have become available, more than 4 million Michigan residents have been vaccinated — accounting for more than half of Michiganders 16 years of age and older, thanks to the extraordinary efforts of public health officials and providers. As of May 13, 2021, all Michigan residents 12 years of age and older are eligible to receive COVID-19 vaccines following U.S. Food and Drug Administration emergency use authorization and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention approval of the Pfizer BioNTech coronavirus vaccine for adolescents 12 through 15 years of age.

Many parents have eagerly awaited the chance to vaccinate their children, since Pfizer announced results from its trial in adolescents showing the vaccine is as effective in that age group as it is in adults. Getting adolescents vaccinated means faster return to social activities and can provide parents and caregivers peace of mind knowing their family is protected. Further, vaccinating children is key to raising the level of immunity in the population and limiting the spread of COVID. Many parents may have questions about vaccine safety and wonder if vaccination is the right choice for their child. While caution is understandable, it's important that all eligible individuals be vaccinated against COVID-19.

### Contents

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| Was there enough representation of the population to determine safety and efficacy? ..... | 2 |
| What .....  |   |
| If it's .....   |   |
| Can't .....   |   |
| Why .....   |   |
| Is it .....   |   |
| My .....  |   |
| Are .....   |   |
| Have .....  |   |
| How .....   |   |
| What .....  |   |
| How .....   |   |
| Can .....   |   |
| How .....   |   |
| Should .....  |   |
| If I .....  |   |

## MDHHS FAQs

[www.michigan.gov/covidvaccine](https://www.michigan.gov/covidvaccine) → Get  
Your Questions Answered for COVID-19  
Vaccine Questions and Answers for Parents



## COVID-19 Vaccines Frequently Asked Questions

[Michigan.gov/Coronavirus](https://michigan.gov/Coronavirus)

The information in this document will change frequently as we learn more about COVID-19 vaccines. There is a lot we are learning as the pandemic and COVID-19 vaccines evolve. The approach in Michigan will adapt as we learn more. May 21, 2021.

### Why COVID-19 vaccination is important

If you are fully vaccinated, you can start doing many things that you had paused doing because of the pandemic. People who are fully vaccinated:

- Can gather with others without wearing a mask. However, there are still [some situations](#) in which you should wear a mask.
- [Don't have to test](#) before and after domestic travel.
- May not have to participate in screening testing [in some situations](#).
- Don't have to quarantine after being exposed to COVID-19, as long as asymptomatic.

### Will COVID-19 vaccination help keep me from getting COVID-19?

Studies show that COVID-19 vaccines are effective at keeping you from getting COVID-19. Getting a COVID-19 vaccine will also help keep you from getting seriously ill even if you do get COVID-19. Early data show the vaccines do help keep people with no symptoms from spreading COVID-19, but we are learning more as more people get vaccinated. Wearing masks and social distancing help reduce your chance of being exposed to the virus or spreading it to others, but these measures are not enough. Vaccines will work with your immune system so it will be ready to fight the virus if you are exposed. Stopping the pandemic requires using all the tools we have available.

### What to expect when you get vaccinated

#### Do I have to pay for the vaccine?

health  
may charge  
are uninsured,  
Relief Fund,

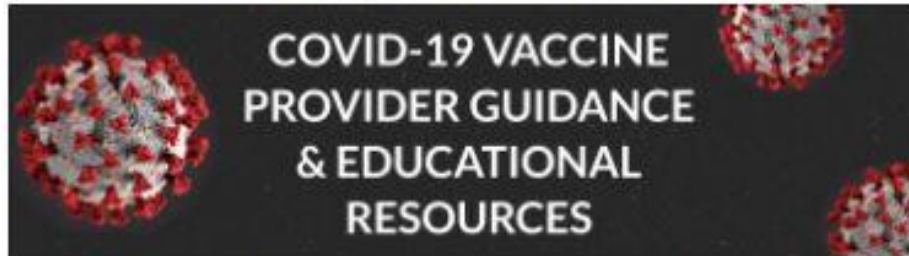
#### Ability to get

live in, get  
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[Michigan.gov/Coronavirus](https://michigan.gov/Coronavirus)

Updated 05/21/2021

## COVID-19 Vaccine Provider Guidance and Educational Resources



This webpage will house materials to support COVID-19 Vaccine Providers in successful implementation of the COVID-19 Vaccination Program. Be sure to "bookmark" this page and check back frequently for updates!

### GENERAL COVID-19 VACCINE RESOURCES

[COVID-19 Vaccination Clinic Preparation Checklist & Resource Toolkit](#) - **NEW**

[MDHHS COVID-19 Vaccination Interim Prioritization Guidance](#)

[CDC COVID-19 Vaccine Resources for Healthcare Professionals](#)

- Vaccine administration, storage and handling, reporting, and patient education for each specific vaccine

[COVID-19 Vaccine Training Module](#)

- Self-paced module with certificate of completion (no CE)
- MDHHS strongly recommends that all COVID-19 Vaccine Providers complete this training.

[CDC HCP Vaccine Administration Resource Library](#)

### CONTENT-SPECIFIC COVID-19 RESOURCES

[Webinars](#)

- **Upcoming Noontime Knowledge: Thursday May 20, 2021 at 12:00 pm**

[Enrollment](#)

[Redistribution](#)

[Vaccine Billing and Vaccine Code Sets](#)

[Product-Specific Information & EUAs](#)

[Pfizer](#)

[Moderna](#)

[Janssen \(Johnson & Johnson\)](#)

MDHHS  
COVID-19 Provider  
Guidance and Education Website  
[www.michigan.gov/covidvaccineprovider](http://www.michigan.gov/covidvaccineprovider)



# Thank You!

Next “Noontime Knowledge”  
Update: July 1, 2021, at  
12:00p.m. Topic: TBD

Please watch your email for  
an updated link and topic!

Questions Email:  
[checcimms@michigan.gov](mailto:checcimms@michigan.gov)

[www.michigan.gov/COVIDvaccineprovider](http://www.michigan.gov/COVIDvaccineprovider)

